

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS

AND THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

No. 42.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862

ONE PENNY.

THE CHAMPION QUOTER CONTROVERSY.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS beg to announce
that they have secured

WHOLE-PAGE PORTRAITS

OF

WALKINSHAW, of Carlops,

M'GREGOR of South Shields

Which will appear? — N.Y.

THE SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND HABITS OF OUR

Which will appear in the November issue?

THE SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND HABITS OF OUR

FOR FATHERS.

THE SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND HABITS OF OUR YOUTH.

THE SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND HABITS OF OUR
FATHERS.

In an account of London, written about 1174 (Richard Coeur de Lion), we have a description of the imperious forefathers (the horsemen of Yorkshire) who, north of the city, were in the habit of passing through the suburbs with many of the city gates, and even in the very suburbs. Here there is a celebrated rendezvous of fine horses to be sold. Thither come earls, barons, knights, and a swarm of citizens. 'Tis a pleasing sight to behold the ambling nags so unusually mounted, and the drivers so well mounted, as to keep them together. From this it is evident that our ancestors broke in their horses to that unnatural pacing now witnessed only in America. We find that in former times great exhibitions were made that the dealers in Smithfield, among other things, derived a notable profit from. The sports and pastimes in the action in the bellies of the horses making them more lively and sprightly. The horse races in Smithfield are then described (1174). But "on Shrove Tuesday the boys of all the schools (of London) bring to their masters each one his fighting cock, and the same day the children of the schools have a right to fight in the schoolrooms." After this all the boys go into Smithfield or Moorditch, the suburbs, and address themselves to the famous game of football. The scholars of each school, with their peers, spectators, and relatives have most merriment there. The soldiers of the city, and the faham, and the rich and wealthy, do come on horseback to see the exercise of the youth. Every Sunday day in Lent a noble train of young men take the field after dinner, well mounted on horseback, the best of whom the ladies in dinner, adorned with lances and staves, the younger with javelins, and the older with clubs of their steel. They ape the feats of war, and act the sham fight. If the king happens to be near the city, many courteous honour them with their presence, and

together at the juvenile paris of the household of the earls, barons, and bishops. At Easter the diversion is on the water. A target is strongly fastened to a mast fixed in the middle of the river, and a youngster, standing upright in a boat, is required to run as strong as he can, and catch it with his lance, and keep his place in the boat, he gains his point; but if it happens that the lance is not shivered by the force of the blow, he is, of course, tumbled into the water, and away goes his vessel without him. However, a couple of boys, full-grown men are placed on each side of the target, ready to pick him up the moment he falls. The banks are filled with spectators whose business it is to laud. On holidays the pastime of the youth is to exercise themselves in archery, running, leaping, wrestling, casting of stones, flinging to certain distances, and, lastly, shooting with bows. As soon as the winter comes, dancing in the galleries, the winter holidays the youth are entertained with games, such as the last game, and likewise with hops, full used, or game balls, and bears of large bullock are baited with dogs. And when that vast lake which waters London to the north is frozen over (Froyle), the hardy rovers of the ice, in great numbers go to divert themselves upon it, until they have laid a large camp, and, seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one another's hands, and draw him along. Sometimes they do all fall down headlong, and then the neighbors of amazement at their feet, by tying themselves round their waists, and holding them by the shoulders, pull them up again, they push themselves forward, and are carried with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross-bow. Some two or three start opposite to each other at a great distance. They meet, elevate their hands, and strike each other with a blow, and then, after a short time, and after their fall, they shall be carried a good distance from each other by the rapidity of the motion. Many of the citizens take great delight in having a right and proper show made in the city of London, Hertfordshire, and all Cheshire, and in Kent as far as the river Medway.

Such were the sports of our stout ancestors in London, in the days of Cour de Leon, nearly seven hundred years ago. Our ancestors, however, were a sad set of savages; for, shortly after, we find a mob rushing into the tower, and carrying off the King of Calais, and holding him in prison for a week. There lay his body unburied all that Friday, and the morning till afternoon, none daring to deliver him to the sepulture. His head these wicked took, and nayling thereof his head, they fix it on a pole, and set it on London-bridge.

So poor also were our ancestors about this period, that we find them in the year 1264, in the reign of Edward I., compelled to pay the keep of a Norway bear, which he had received as a present; and he also commanded them to provide a muzzle for the said bear, and an iron chain to hold him out of the water, and likewise a long and stout cord to hold him by the nose, and a ring to hold him by the ears. Two of the chief sheriffs to erect a house forty feet long by twenty feet wide, for the reception of an elephant which had been sent to him by Lewis, King of France. Of this huge beast, the first born in England, great complaints were made by our ancestors, who complained that the creature was so very strong and fierce that it devoured manfully the creatures eating in the substance of land does consume marvellously the creatures eating in

Majesty's loyal servants. "We do humbly wish we were well rid of it, so please Providence, and be it his Majesty's pleasure." The bear supported itself by fishing in the Thames, which, at that period, was redundant of large fish, and was fed on the pike. In 1638, the seventh Earl of Warwick, "the citizens of London first imprisoned such women as were taken in fornication or adultery, in the Tower prison, in Cornhill, and after caused them to be brought forth in the sight of the world. They caused them to be beaten, with stripes, with rods, with sticks, with faggots, with whips, with cords, with truncheons, and pipes sounding before them, that their persons might be more largely known. Neither did they spare the men." In November, 1553 (Elizabeth), by the records of the Court of Alderman, "It was this day ordered and agreed that Sir Thomas Henepe, who the hawks kept, and who did carnally used, an harlot in his house, a long time, namyng her to be his wife, shal to morrow be carried about the city in a cart, with a red hood on his head, a whipping post behind him, and the commonest of this good cyle, in such case made, provydred, and used." So strong was the antipathy against acting, as to women, that, in 1632, Prymme denounced all female actors under the words, "wantonness, lewdness, riotousness, and the passage being wholly applicable to her Majesty, the author was severely punished." But while these "cartings" were practised for sexual guilt, ladies and gentlemen deemed it no great disgrace to be drunkards, and a mere drunkard was a "fellow." In 1614, of Valentine, his wife's brother, Sir J. Harrington says, "He had women and wine, too, of such plenty, who would have associated a sober husband. Our toasts were magnificent, and our two royal guests did most lovingly converse with other noblemen in the Danish chamber, singing English songs, for which they do wallow in bodily debauch. The ladies did abandon their sobriety, and do roll about in intoxication. A great feast was held, and after dinner was represented the Queen of Sheba. [The lady (Salisbury), who was Lady of the bedchamber, did carry her] but he had not been over so far as to break into the Danish Majesty's lap, and fell in his face. Much was the confusion, but napkins were at hand to make all clean. His Majesty then got up, and would dance with the Queen of Sheba, but he fell down, and was carried to an inner chamber, and laid upon a bed, but he was soon up again, and did sing, and make mirth, and many of his peers sat with backswards, or fell down, wine did so occupy their upper chambers." Such was a court entertainment of those days; and the king and queen rolling on the floor tipsy was a uncommon sight.

EXCELLENCE OF YANKEE BILLET SHOOTING.—It appears, in the *United States Gazette*, that Major G. W. Collamer, of Barre, on the 14th of August, 1828, shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. H. Ingram, at the distance of twenty-seven yards, with a rifle. Mr. Collamer then took his turn, and Ingram, at the distance of an apple from the head of Major Collamer, in the presence of a number of respectable persons, who after fruitless attempts to stop the parison, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were handsomely cut by the ball that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.



Figure 1. The effect of the number of training samples on the performance of the proposed model.

E THROUGH T

OUR LATEST EDITION.

We beg to announce that a Late Edition of the ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS, containing all Sporting Matters of interest up to Friday night, is issued on

SATURDAY MORNING,

In time for the early Morning Trains.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TURF.—H. D. (Ipswich).—The rule runs thus:—In all bets there must be a possibility to win when the bet is made; “you cannot win when you cannot win.” W. Jones (Pontefract).—The Doncaster Cup was first run for in 1801, and won by Chance, four years old, carrying 7st 7lb.

ALAN RAMSEY.—The crossing of blood all know to be important in improving the stock. T. H. A. TROTTER (Wandsworth).—The Thames Angling Preservation Society was established on the 17th March, 1838.

CRICKET.—T. PINDAR (Brighton).—Pinch was born on the 17th of March, 1812, at Brighton, and died on the 17th of October, 1859.

DOMINGOS.—W. LACE (Stockbridge).—It is a count.

KING.—O. J. C.—A large portrait of Tom King was given in No. 27 of the ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS.

FALCON.—Mr. Falconer says that it is possible to pick fifty puppits and pit them against fifty ordinary individuals born in the same sphere as themselves without the characters of the members of the P. R. appearing any the blacker. As a rule the English puppits is the best behaved and most interesting on the earth.

ANGLING.—T. H. A. TROTTER (Wandsworth).—The Thames Angling Preservation Society was established on the 17th March, 1838.

PEDESTRIANISM.—T. H. A. TROTTER (Wandsworth).—Yes, three times.

E. A. (Sudbury).—Never that we are aware of.

C. COOK.—It is not now—it's a mere sensation paragraph. We never admit such trash in our columns.

MISCELLANEOUS.—GOOSEQUAIL.—Yes.

* Several other questions, which did not arrive until late, stand over till our next.

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

THE YEAR 1862.

The close of the year should not pass over without a final word on the events of the past twelve months. It is not worth while to carry out under this heading an extensive review of the year past, but merely to glance at a few of its prominent features, and to offer a few remarks thereof.

An event of minor importance in the year was the launching of the ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS in March last, when, for the first time in Europe, a journal of its type put out to the public. The success of the new paper is taking is now patent, and we have some reason to look back with pride on what we have accomplished. No less than Two Hundred and Fifty-four numbers of the ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS have been issued, and many of rare value, the individual of note coming prominently before the public during the period of our existence has escaped our notice, and only the limit of space has compelled us to withhold many engravings which now lie scattered about the country.

Whilst the public press at home and abroad have been unanimous in their approbation of our ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS, it has also awarded to us an unusual approbation of the tone we have ever assumed in dealing with the events coming under our cognizance. An instance of this fact we need only refer our readers to an extract from the New York Tribune, in which the following passage occurs:—

“In which perhaps the highest compliment one journal can offer another is conveyed to us from the other side of the broad Atlantic. It was our good fortune to meet with a similar expression of approval from Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, and from the *Newbern Daily Chronicle* went out of its path to welcome our appearance with lavish expressions of encouragement and approval.

We should be indeed ungrateful if these public tokens of appreciation were lost sight of in the year past, and in view of our future we may say that we shall in every available manner increase our efforts to deserve the ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS still more worthy the encouragement of the public. In the third number of this journal we set ourselves to task; and here follows:

“The wonderful growth of rational amusements has been a subject on which we have continually congratulated ourselves; and it is our determination to persevere in a progressive spirit, and seek by legitimate means to elevate all that can tend to lighten the hours of relaxation of every class.”

We ask our readers to turn over our pages, from the one that contained this extract down to the one that carries their name now rest, and tell us candidly if we have not deserved all the tokens of approval.

The editors of our racing and crocking departments are each busy with their reviews of the past season, and we shall not here touch upon their provinces, but skim lightly over the ground with which they are not concerned.

In the prize ring we have had many brilliant exhibitions, not the least being the two contests for the Championship of England. True, neither of these encounters were of great duration, but both were displayed by a display of genuine pluck and on one side, at least considerable skill. The first, however, was the more brilliant, for the fiery headlong dash against startling odds, but in the latter trial, that same hard-hitting fellow knocked him out of all time and left his opponent fresh and but little punished to gloat over his laurels. That King should refuse to fight again does not surprise us, but the Duke did so glorify for St. Leger he has given the height to which ambition tends, and the stakes for racing must be high. Surely a man is the best judge of his affairs and must know the most profitable course to pursue. For our parts we think King acts a very manly part, and will not let a hand be laid upon him, but if he dares to quitting England, if such would unhappy be the case, he is ready to do so.

We have registered his promise, and if the time should come when he forsakes it we shall open our record and have an account to settle with him. The Duke, however, is a man of his word, and we trust he will keep it. We would willingly see over British soil the champion of the world, and will turn up, and we must notice it here, but forsooth to repeat the indignant language we fell called upon to use when the matter was fresh before us—the Duke did not let a hand be laid upon him from the month of January in March, and then rested in a most amiable silence for the remainder of the year.

The next call for notice was that between Patsy Beardor and King, for £100, which took place in March last. This was another miserable affair, and the Duke, who had been the chief antagonist, was beaten by the parrain of the ring tremble for his stability. But Beardor has since distinguished himself most honourably, and wiped off all the stain on his character.

We hope that King will follow his example at an early opportunity.

King, April 1st, returned to England, and there was again a fierce excitement concerning every point of his career.

His reappearance brought Mace anxious to the fore, and Master Tom Sayers met him in this month. The latter battle was rather an unfortunate affair, but Mace did not take up the gauntlet for lighting, and so Mace had to retire disappointed, and the Duke was the victor.

The month of April is also distinguished by the admirable £400 battle between Joe Noland and Dan Thomas, one of the most brilliant affairs of modern times.

Harry Allen and Morris Phelan, and Ned Dryer and Jack Harley, likewise met in this month. The latter battle was rather an unfortunate affair, Harley received such punishment as to render it necessary to remove him to Guy's Hospital. In this building he remained in a precarious state for a lengthened period.

The first important fight in May was between Jesse Hatten and Mickey Gannon for £100. A brilliant display was anticipated, but those who expected it were disappointed; it was only a rough and tumble affair.

The month of June was also distinguished by the admirable £400 battle between Joe Noland and Dan Thomas, for £100, in the same merry month, which was after all a trifling sum.

June presented no even calling for particular mention.

July witnessed the encounter between Bob Travers and Patsy Beardor for £200, in which the Duke defeated his opponent after a not over brilliant battle, which extended over two months. The 26th of July that Jenny Welsh was brutally assaulted by a policeman. Two months' imprisonment was the outrageous reward for his brutality.

Peter Macleod and Young Hobson fought a fine battle in August, which resulted in a draw.

These young men immediately after this encounter gained great popularity.

The last week in September is conspicuous in sporting annals as the date of the great Liverpool encounter between Jack Farren and Patsy Marley.

November 1st, the Duke fought for £200, in the midland district, early in October. This resulted in a draw.

In November Tom Sayers sold off his circus paraphernalia, and broke up the troupe with which he had travelled for many months. The 26th of this month he had a fall, and was unable to walk, which is too recent date to need comment. On the same day Hicks and Hollinger fought a draw battle for £200.

December has seen the scenes of two most brilliant battles—that between Dillon and Beaufort, and for £100, in the midland district, early in October. This was the result in a draw.

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In pedestrian matters we have had the pleasure of recording many unprecedented feats, in particular the great distance accomplished by Deafroot without assistance of any kind.

The other two great names of the year are Young Brooks and like shaker, chronicled in another page, although not realising expectations, proving a great sensation battle.

Thus we have gone through the principal battles of the year. To mention one of the little battles which came off week after week would occupy more space than we could afford.

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with stamina sufficient for cross country encounters; and not only are thorough-bred horses considered, but half-breds reared in the country are especially mentioned to receive half this premium, and for this reason the Government steeple-chase have been divided into two classes. The first class includes all horses which have been bred in the United States, and the second class includes those which have been bred in Great Britain only. The entries for the first class will consist of 5,000/- (£200) given money, added to an entry of 250/- (£10) each, h. ft.; the second to receive 1,000/- (£40) out of the stakes; distance 5,000 or 6,000 meters (or about three to four miles); time 25 to 30 minutes; weight 10 stone, a winner being 1,200/- (£50) in one race, sweepstakes excluded, and a sum of 20,000/- (£1,000) to carry 200 extra, of 15,000/- (£600) lbs., and of 5,000/- (£200) 4lb. The second class includes prizes for half-bred horses—entire mares or geldings three years old, each mare and gelding entries 100/- (£4), and entries to carry 14lb., and 16lb. to the second; entries 100/- (£4); four-year-olds to carry 14lb., and 16lb. to the second; entries 100/- (£4); and upwards 15lb.; a winner of 20,000/- (£800) excluded, and a winner of 15,000/- (£600) to carry 12lb. extra, of 7,000/- (£300) Sib., and of 3,000/- (£120) lbs. The third class includes horses which have been bred in America, and affect gentlemen riders. Nos. 4 stating this gentleman in any Government steeple-chase in which professionals ride are allowed Sib., and No. 6 that the qualification of a gentleman rider is decided as follows.—Members of the St. L. Club, and the following Societies: the Royal Agricultural, and the Imperial Hippique Societies, the army and navy, of the Imperial Horse, and the Société Hippique, or any person presented by two members of the above clubs.

COURSING.

FIIXTURES FOR 1863.

JANUARY.

PLACE	MIDDLESEX	JUDGE	MEETING
Ambleside Club	Ireland	Mr. Westropp	7
Dianer Club, Open	Ireland	Mr. Westropp	7
County Louth Club	Ireland	Mr. R. Westropp	7, 8
Court	Hertfordshire	Mr. Warwick	13, 14
Country Club, Cheshire	Ireland	Mr. Westropp	14
Kilkenny Club	Ireland	Mr. Westropp	14 and f. ds.
Alicas Club	Lancashire		21, 22

PLACE	MIDDLESEX	JUDGE	MEETING
Bilway Club, Lytham	Lancashire	Mr. Warwick	3, 4, 5
Cockdale Club	Ireland	Mr. Warwick	3 and f. ds.
Dianer Club, Open	Ireland	Mr. Warwick	3 and f. ds.
Ardrose Club, Sharpshill Ayrshire			11
Kilkenny Club	Ireland	Mr. Warwick	11, 12
Billock Club	Hertfordshire	Mr. T. E. Isard	17
Nevern Club	Wales	Place not fixed.	Mr. Warwick
Splithorse Club		Mr. Warwick	17, 18, 19
Ashton Park	Bucks	Mr. McGeorge	24 and f. ds.

PLACE	MIDDLESEX	JUDGE	MEETING
Kilkenny Club	Ireland	Mr. Westropp	11 and f. ds.
Coupledale Club	Northumberland		11 and f. ds.
Amicable Club	Middlesex	Mr. Warwick	17
Connemara Club, Chancery			17
peer Open	Ireland		

APRIL.

CHURCHTOWN COURSING MEETING.

(The following appeared in our second edition of last week.)

WEDNESDAY.

THE HERKES CUP.

First Tie.
Mr. Worrall's Windermere beat Mr. Green's Sea Cloud
Mr. Jolley's Shuttle beat Mr. Jones's Joe of Soi
Mr. Mather's Mermaid beat Mr. Keye's Kentuckian, Jun.
Mr. Cunningham's Mayflower beat Mr. Tyree's Topper

Second Tie.

Shuttle beat Windermere — Mayflower beat Mermaid
Deciding Course.

Mayflower beat Shuttle, and was the cup
The Herkies Stake.

First Tie.

Mr. Hall's Hot' Um beat Mr. Loveden's Leamington
Mr. Spink's Sea Nymph beat Mr. Hornby's Hercule

Deciding Course.

Sea Nymph beat Hot' Um, and was the cup
The Marsden Stake.

First Tie.

Mr. Jolley's Himalaya beat Mr. Jones's Jovinella
Mr. Jolley's Shuttle beat Mr. Jones's Joe of Soi
Mr. Hall's Holly Bush beat Mr. Jones's Just Lighted
Mr. Blackledge's Admiral beat Mr. Spink's Sea Bright

Second Tie.

Himalaya beat Sibthorpe — Holly Bush beat Admiral
Deciding Course.

Holly Bush beat Himalaya, and won the stakes
The Moxie Hall Plate.

First Tie.

Mr. Worrall's Gibraltor beat Mr. Tyrer's Tramp
Mr. Spink's Sea Mark beat Mr. Keye's Klarikof

Deciding Course.

Mr. Worrall's Ha'ntress beat Mr. Peterson's Border Scamp
Mr. Cunningham's Jessie beat Mr. Jones's Jetman

Second Tie.

Sea Mark beat Gibraltar — Jessie beat Jetman
Deciding Course.

First Tie.

Mr. Dyson's Wine Sour beat Mr. Petron's Blue Rain
Mr. Spink's Kitchen Maid beat Mrs. Hodge's Lady Horncastle

Deciding Course.

Mr. Worrall's Wastewater beat Mr. E. H. Ward's Kate
Mr. Spinks Kitchen Maid beat Mrs. Lomax's Let Her Want

Second Tie.

Kitchen Maid beat Wine Sour — Wastewater beat Hermit
Deciding Course.

Kitchen Maid beat Wastewater, and won the stakes
The Churnstone Stake.

First Tie.

Mr. Worrall's Jack beat Mr. H. Ward's Jack

Deciding Course.

Mr. Drury's True Love beat Mr. Clegg's Fox

Deciding Course.

Mr. Taylor's Teddy bear beat Mr. Lynes' Bear

Deciding Course.

Mr. Drury's Hare beat Mr. Harrison's Glutton

Deciding Course.

Mr. Baucroft's Blithe beat Mr. Rushton's Wild Lily

Deciding Course.

Mr. Harbison's Heenan beat Mr. Twiss' Torch Light

Second Tie.

Jack beat Lady Florence — True Love beat Harrington

Deciding Course.

True Love beat Jack — Harrington beat Heenan

Third Tie.

Jack beat True Love — Harrington beat Heenan

Fourth Tie.

In this course they divided, the owner of Teddy objecting to running off the deciding course in a field where turnips were actually growing.

The INGREST CUP.

First Tie.

Mr. Stubb's Trip the Daisy beat Mr. P. Hopkins

Deciding Course.

Mr. Stubb's Hindlin beat Mr. H. Diddal's Crap

Deciding Course.

Mr. Bell's Beauty beat Mr. Wood's Warwick

Second Tie.

Trip the Daisy beat Smoker — in the ring of the proceedings the darkness of the day prevented Bloudin and Beauty running off.

The Great Crosby Meeting is fixed for January 29.

Mr. J. Ward has been elected judge for the meeting.

On the 7th and 8th January, at Lytham, the Midgley Club, at their next meeting.

Mr. Hammond's True Love beat Mr. Clegg's Fox

Deciding Course.

Mr. Drury's Try Again beat Mr. Wood's Craven

Deciding Course.

Mr. Taylor's Teddy bear beat Mr. Lynes' Bear

Deciding Course.

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OLYMPIC GAMES.

There is one idea of the ancient Greeks which certainly deserves our respect; it is their institution of games and amusements as a religious and national duty; an idea which has caused them far above later generations in a physical and moral point of view. There was an element of political wisdom along with the whole idea from beginning to end, which is worth highest consideration, as an example to be followed. Unlike the brutal exhibitions of the gladiatorial combats of the Romans, the games of the Greeks were a means to develop the mind, the body, and the soul, and to bring the body up to a standard to develop the mental exertions. The wise philosophers of ancient Greece so strenuously urged the introduction of national festivals of games and amusements into every republic; when Hercules, Pollio, and Socrates, in other words of antiquity and wisdom, recommended the restoration, and shared in the games, when nine days ago, they contended with the humblest Grecian citizens, truly they left our more modern age a lesson worthy of emulation. Made a characteristic and an institution, the games were of peculiar value in a peaceful way; the tendency to mild savagery, however, was a bane to such institutions. The Greeks have been superseded by the Achaeans. By nature warlike, the Greeks introduced these games for the noble purpose of preparing the youth for the use of arms; to improve their strength and stamina; to render them intrepid in any close fight where skill would prevail over numbers. The games were originally held in the temples of the laudus from his sovereignty, if capable. I am inclined to think also, that the games were originated for bringing into mutual intercourse friends and foes, when they could not meet in the field of battle to compete for honour. These games, however, had little effect in allaying the spirit of hard thought of revenge, and giving strangers distant from one another an opportunity of acquiring information which could not be obtained elsewhere. Evidence of this is seen in the writings of the old epic Greek authors. They naturalized the coming together of different nations and even enemies, and certify to its benefits.

Greece had four great national festivals: the *Olympic*, dedicated to Jupiter, after his defeat of the Titans; the *Pythian*, to Apollo; the *Nemean*, to Achaean, and the *Isthmian*, dedicated to Neptune. The Olympic games were so called from Olympia, a Pausa, a town of hills, in Peloponnesus, near which place they were celebrated after the expiration of every four years. The interval between every two years of the celebration of these games was called an Olympiad.

The Olympic games were the first place in the estimation of the Greeks, because they were dedicated to the most supreme of the gods, were presided over by Hercules, and were largely attended than any of the other three. So large was the concourse, that for days and days previous to the festival a crowd of people from all parts of the country were to be seen, and were seen in every direction. "We are told that the whole open country, and the banks of the Alpheus, appeared like a vast encampment of hosts; that river and sea have never been seen before, so completely thronged with carriages and horses. Sculptors, painters, and artists exhibited their skill; robes were to be seen, and the robes of the gods; and Hercules, philosophers, and orators were arguing one with another. The number of spectators included deputies from the different states, who came to witness the progress of their offerings and the splendour of their regime, to support the honour of their respective cities."

It appears to us that no woman was allowed to witness the Olympic games, under penalty of death; nor was a woman even permitted to approach near the place, or sit on that side of the river Alpheus. One woman did get in, when disguised, and was tried for the offence; but in consequence of her father, brother, and son having been victors in the same games, she was pardoned. The reason women were excluded was, that some of the games, such as wrestling and Pancratium, were fought in the nude, and nakedness was odious. The ladies of Greece, however, were more reserved, and had a little less curiosity to see what was denied them than those of the present era, and this conduct of theirs was very conformable with Grecian manners, as the women went so far as to stay away from tables when strangers were present—shocking depravity, we say. But Eustathius, Diogenes, and others tell us that the priestess of Hera had a seat in these games, and that "virgins were not denied the liberty of being present." This is rather a bit of contradiction.

In these games certain persons were appointed to take care that all rules and customs were observed, to decide controversies occurring among the antagonists, to judge the prize to the victor—in fact, these persons were the first "umpires," and are called *Arbitrii*.

Victory in the Olympic games was the very pinnacle of the Grecian ambition. Cleoro says "that with them it was no less honour to have conquered dignity in its original grandeur, with the ancient Romans." And again he says, that "to conquer at Olympia was almost, in the sense of the Greeks, more great and glorious than to receive a horn of triumph at Rome." Horace says of this victory, "It exalts the victor above human nature; they were no longer men, but gods." To give a little more detail to the subject, I will divide it into parts, and mention the most particular things under their respective headings.

THE COMBATANTS.

were called Athletes, from the Greek of "combat." None but Greeks were permitted to contest the prizes, and even Alexander the Great, when he was in Egypt, was refused reception, because he was a Macedonian, and not till he had proved, in due time, his family originally descended from the Aetolian race, and had repudiated his origin, was he admitted upon to admit him," and that with great disqualification. The other proofs necessary were as follows: They must be freeborn, without infirmities and immoral stains, and of unspotted character. Even relation to a criminal would exclude.

The course of training was very strict and rigid. They were obliged to attend the Gymnasia or Palaestra—maintained at public expense—where they were exercised under strict management. The regimen consisted of a diet of animal aliment, soft cheese, figs and nuts; no wines permitted, and continence enjoined. They were also rubbed with emollients and oil, and passed a severe ordeal of flogging.

"They passed a kind of novitiate in the Gymnasium for ten months; this they did in the presence of such as curiosities or malice compelled them to look on. But when the celebration of the Olympic games drew near, the Athenians used to appear, were kept to double exercise."

They were obliged to entrain the horses, and to ride them in high style also. Phidias, in his first Ode, celebrates a victory of this kind over Hiero, King of Syracuse. The riders sometimes led another horse by the bridle, and vaulted from one to the other. Of course saddles or stirrups, were then unknown, and nothing was allowed on the horses back to cause the rider.

The chariot race was accounted for by men of high rank generally, and the spectacle was of a more pompous character than any of the others.

Sovereigns and nobilities enrolled themselves among the competitors and trusted their gold and silver chariots.

Plutarch says of these races, "It is plain they were derived from the constant custom of the Greeks, who, in their games of fighting in battle from chariots. Selon Hiero, King of Syracuse, and Dionysius, thought nothing superior to victory in these races. Philip of Macedon had these vehicles made up to his own taste, and exhibited the celebrated Athenean general, entirely covered with gold, at the stadium, three of which were prizes. Pindar speaks of forty chariots running a race, and when Alexander the Great was asked if he intended to enter these races, he replied,

"Your kings are to be my antagonists."

He was a skilful and expert hand, and the judges were bound to give him the first prize, and if fair play had been given him; I'm sure the fair ones of Greece would have conquered the men, as surely as the fair ones of the nineteenth century do every day.

The sister of Aegeas, king of Sparta, won a race of four horses in this contest. She was a widow, and the name of these horses, and a splendid monument was erected in Sparta in honour of the deceased.

Homer describes the wrestling of Ajax and Ulysses; Odysseus of Hercules and Anteus; and Statius, in his Thebaid,

of Heracles and Agamemnon.

The antagonists were rubbed with oil previous to their contests, and rolled themselves in sand to insure a good hold of their hands.

They fought on the ground, and were compelled to hold their hands only.

They fought three times successively, and whoever threw his opponent twice was declared winner. The Greek wrestlers thought it a great idea to drop down at an early period, and fall off their legs! Thus Plautus says,

"A dangerous wrestler, he presents himself on the stage."

Boxing was frequently united to wrestling, and was sometimes of so brutal a character, that it resulted in the death of one of the combatants. Their hands were bound with the cestus, which was a thong glove, or piece of hide, loaded

with lead; and as a means of defense, they wore on their heads a leather or wood cap, and the violence of the blows. The Greeks held this to be a very little estimation, and it was much more brutal than boxing of our day. Damoxenus, a champion of the cestus, having cruelly slain his adversary, was refused the prize, and driven from the stadium, or course, while his dead body lay on the ground. Another an epigram which says of a cestus fighter that he became so disfigured that his identity could not be established, and he lost an inheritance to a younger brother.

Homer describes a contest in boxing, that of Epeorus and Euryalus; Theoretical, the former a son of Ancestrus, and the latter a son of Euryalus.

The Pancratium united boxing and wrestling in the same fight, and combined skill and strength in a most rude and dangerous manner. A Pancratist in the Olympic games, carried Arrichion, broke one of his enemy's toes while he was in the act of boxing, and the man who had won the recent victory seemed about to kill him. The great pain of this obliged his opponent to run for quarter just as Arrichion expired. The judges proclaimed the latter victor, and crowned him though dead.

THE BOXERS, OR QUARRELS.

was made of wood, iron, brass, or stone, and usually of a round or oval form, about three inches thick, and so heavy that Homer tells us that it was "too heavy to be carried from place to place in the hands only." Those who used it were termed Discophori, which means flinging the discus. He who threw it the farthest, won the prize.

THE PENTATHLON.

consisted of leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus and the javelin. The prize was only given to whoever succeeded in all these exercises. I am not sure whether the last, the leaping, was the first, or whether it was performed by aid of a pole, as Eustathius mentions an inscription on a statue of Phaonius of Crotona, which asserts that he leaped a distance of 55ft. Chionis, the Spartan, also leaped 22. "The leapers performed to the sound of flutes playing Pythian airs."

RACES.

The Olympic games usually opened with races, which held the very first race was the most eminent. The Athletes ran in the Stadium, which at first was but one stadium long. Piny says a stadium was 620ft.

The foot races ended at the end of the stadium, but the chariot or horse races were four or five times round without stopping.

The foot races, however, varied as to the distance to be run. Some of them were twice the length of the stadium, and one especially consisted of twenty-

not an indifferent circumstance to the victory; for being to turn round * the stadium, the horse on the left was nearer than that on the right, which he consequently had a greater distance to travel. The horse on the right, which was the stadium, and he that came in first, in the twelfth round was proclaimed victor. The danger in the race was very great; the chariot was liable to be dashed to pieces by a sudden turn, or collision in violent contact with another." Some of the chariots were armed with sharp points, so as to put to the most severe test the skill of the driver. "The chief art consisted in taking the best ground at the turning of the boundary; for the charioteer who kept too wide of his nearest antagonist might cut the way upon him and get foremost."

THE PRIZES TO THE VICTORS.

Instead of the laurel wreath, golden cups, &c., of our day, the Greeks simply received a wreath of wild olive, palm, or vine, and a branch of palm, which they carried in their right hands. This carrying of the palm branch, says, arose from the nature of the palm tree, which displays new vigour the more endeavours are used to crush and bend it, and is a symbol of the champion's courage and strength. The wreath was a mark of honour, "When the Victor had received the crown and palm a herald preceded him to announce his victory to the people, and the herald, who had conducted him through the stadium, and proclaimed aloud his name and country, while the people applauded him. When he returned home all the people would follow him, and the chariot in which he rode was followed instead of through the gates. Feasts were made for the victors and their relations; their friends or household, their relatives, their slaves, their retainers, &c., were invited. In the stadium the victor, the herald, and the chariot were placed in triumph, and the spectators made a shout of triumph, and the herald, shouting, "Diagoras; for thou hast nothing more to wish;" a compliment and exhortation, which was unfortunately fulfilled, for the old man, overcome by his happiness, expired in sight of the assembly and of his sons, and his wife, who had been with him to witness the victory.

We see thus that the Greeks considered victory in these games the very height of glory. Anacharsis tells us (cap. 38). "In order to obtain the wreath, and a competent subsistence furnished to him from the public treasury; in others they were exempt from all taxes; at Lacedemon, where every citizen was an archer, who walked, wherever they went, in the service of the king; almost everywhere they had precedence at the local games; and the title of Olympic victor added to their names, insured them an attention and popularity which secured the happiness of their future life." The horses of the victors in the chariot races were pensioned in farms. A monument was erected to one who died in a race, and was buried in his chariot, and his rider, ran the whole course alone, and, coming in first, ran to where the judges were and passed them, as if conscious of his victory.

The Queen of Greece, a few years ago, issued an order to revive the Olympic games, but I can ascertain with what results.

There was no possibility of success, and at last, that with the aid of Christianity, the Olympic games died down to the mere name, and nothing left of their former glory as a true and fearless festival. We desire to know more about this festival. I would refer him to the various histories of Greece, and especially to the *Odes of Pindar*.

SWIMMING.

LONDON SWIMMING CLUB.

On the first Friday in January next there will be a meeting of the London Swimming Club, and gift of Messrs. Underhill and Williamson, and if the members and the public will assist themselves and muster in numbers, the object of those gentlemen will be attained.

The last race for swimming in clothes proved so attractive that it was determined to repeat it. The distance will be twelve lengths of Endell-street baths. The clothes not to weigh less than 5 lbs.—Jones, the winner of the last race, being excluded, the object of the meeting being to give every swimmer a chance, and the best man win.

We should be glad to see this enterprising and very useful association more than ever popular, and to see a club of man to join some swimming club, of which there are several in the metropolis, the water in winter being genial for the pursuit of swimming. When the number of persons visit price-prize swimming, the interest is greatly neglected. Thousands have lost their lives through this neglect, and those who have learned this necessary acquirement art. The daily papers with accounts of disastrous shipwrecks, and details of drowning cases, are not with impunity unexamined. Mr. Woodbridge, with only one leg, has saved several lives, and been liberally rewarded.

It is not difficult to swim, but under proper instruction any person can be taught to swim in eight lessons; expensiveness then remains with the person himself.

We hope our readers will commence it at once, and not wait until the weather is too late. It takes little time and money, and adds years of invigorating and healthy life. The London Swimming Club will shortly issue a printed paper, which can be had by application to the secretary, 18, Cross-street, Brixton.

PEDESTRIANISM.

MATCHES TO COME.

DECEMBER.

25—Desford and Mills—to run six miles, £1 a side, and the champion belt, Hackney Wick.

26—Hotine and Thomas—to walk two miles and run two miles, one start, £1 a side, Dibden.

27—Several running matches, for various prizes, Garratt-lane.

28—Roberts and Thompson—to run a mile, £1 a side, Aston Cross.

29—Draper and Thomas—100 yds, £1 a side, Aston Cross.

30—Brown and Yates—125 yds, £1 a side, Aston Cross.

31—Reynolds and Yardley—120 yds, £1 a side, Aston Cross.

32—Jones and Nicholls—140 yds, £1 a side, Aston Cross.

33—Pearsall and an Unknown—to walk seven miles, £12 a side, East Hants Cricket Ground, Southgate.

34—Key and Thompson—440 yds, £10 a side, St. George's Lane Ground, Greenwich.

35—Hodgson and Stevens—125 yds, £10 a side, Aston Cross.

36—Evans and Nash—125 yds, £1 a side, Aston Cross.

37—Gordon and Telecky—100 yds, £1 a side, Wall Heath.

38—General Running matches, for money prizes, Chalk Farm.

39—Anderson and Spooner—to run 100 yds, £12 a side, Bromley.

40—Corkey and Sheephead—to run nine miles, £10 a side, Hackney Wick course, Corkery to have 10 yds start, £5 a side, Hackney Wick.

41—All England handless race, 135 yds, £15 in money prizes, Victoria Race Ground, Leed.

42—Handicap race, 440 yds, for several money prizes, Warren House, Lindley Moor, near Huddersfield.

43—Handicap race, 410 yds, for other prizes, Trent Bridge, Nottingham.

44—Holt and Ogden—500 yds, £20 a side, Highbury, Oldham.

45—Howarth and Hancock—140 yds, £25 a side, Salford.

46—Howarth and Walker—100 yds, £25 a side, Howarth to have one yard start, Salford.

47—Foxcroft and Thomas—to walk four miles, £15 a side, Zoological Gardens, Liverpool.

48—London Handicap race, 25, Brompton.

49—Simeurst and Thorpe—100 yds, £15 a side, Park Inn, Prestwich.

50—Barrett and Easthope—half a mile, £5 a side, Aston Cross.

PETER CRAWLEY.

(From a Photograph by George Newbold, Strand.)

four stadia backwards and forwards, turning twelve times round the goal. The Greeks and Romans boasted of many celebrated swift runners. Piny and Herodotus mention various cases.

There were men in high style also. Phidias, in his first Ode, celebrates a victory of this kind over Hiero, King of Syracuse. The riders sometimes led another horse by the bridle, and vaulted from one to the other. Of course saddles or stirrups, were then unknown, and nothing was allowed on the horses back to cause the rider.

The chariot race was accounted for by men of high rank generally, and the spectacle was of a more pompous character than any of the others. Sovereigns and nobilities enrolled themselves among the competitors and trusted their gold and silver chariots.

Homer says of these races, "It is plain they were derived from the constant custom of the Greeks, who, in their games of fighting in battle from chariots. Selon Hiero, King of Syracuse, and Dionysius, thought nothing superior to victory in these races. Philip of Macedon had these vehicles made up to his own taste, and exhibited the celebrated Athenean general, entirely covered with gold, in the stadium, three of which were prizes. Pindar speaks of forty chariots running a race, and when Alexander the Great was asked if he intended to enter these races, he replied,

"Your kings are to be my antagonists."

They were reckoned to be the fairest of such as curiosities or malice compelled them to look on. But when the celebration of the Olympic games drew near, the Athenians used to appear, were kept to double exercise."

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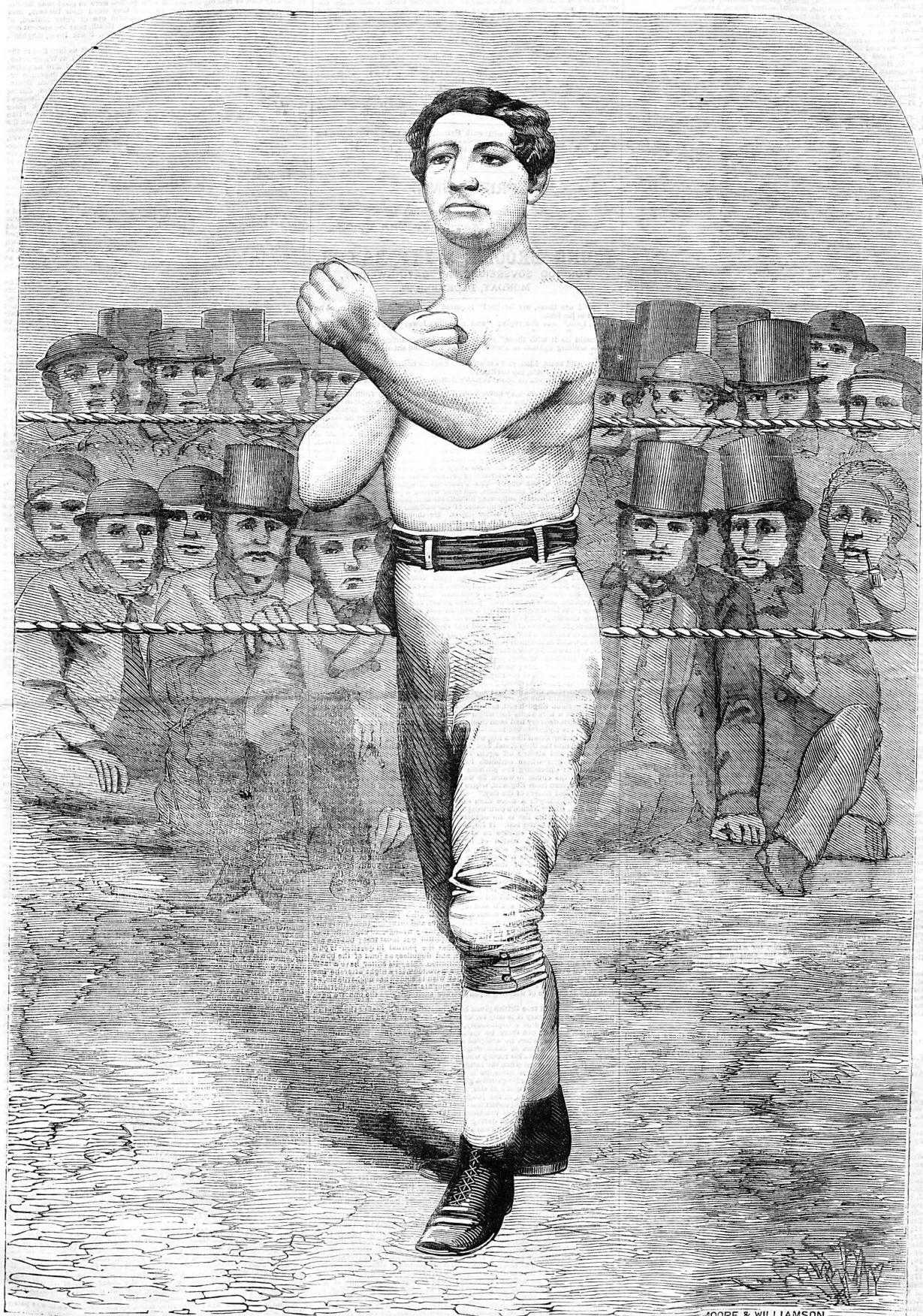
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MOORE & WILLIAMSON

YOUNG BROOME.

(From a Photograph by G. R. Melton, Aldershot.)

- 27—Carey and Bailey—600 yards, £5 a side, Brompton.
 27—Handicap races for several money prizes, Hackney Wick.
 27, 29—Handicap races for several money prizes, Aston Cross.
 27, 29—Handicap race, 200 yards, for novices, several money prizes, St. George's Race Ground, Hanley.
 29—Williams and Winsper—440 yards, £10 a side, Castle Green.
 21—H. Smith and eight others—100 yards, £10 a side, Aston Cross.
 29—Handicap and Sprint—120 yards, £5 a side, Victoria Grounds, Leeds.
 23—Marsh and Mills—to run five miles, Marsh receiving 350 yards start, £5 a side, Hackney Wick.
 29—Solomon and Wicks—to walk two miles, £5 a side, Aston Cross.
 29, 30—All England—200 yards handicap, £20 in money prizes, Hyde Park.
 29, 30—Handicap race, 150 yards, for several money prizes, Middlesbrough.
 29, 30—Handicap race, 200 yards, for £5, Vauxhall Grounds, Wolverhampton.
 31—Novice handicap, 200 yards, for several money prizes, Queen's Hotel, Sheffield.
- 26—**JANUARY.**
- 1—Green and Hemingway—to run a mile, £50 a side, Victoria Grounds, Leeds.
 1—Handicap race, 160 yards, for several money prizes, Moss Rose Grounds, Macclesfield.
 1—Handicap race, 440 yards, several money prizes, Park Inn, Preston, Lancashire.
 1, 2—Handicap race, 400 yards, £50 in money prizes, Fenchurch Park, Newcastle.
 2—Carothers and Tait—to run 200 yards, two flights of hurdles, 215 a side, St. George's Ground, Glasgow.
 3—Abson and Sanderson—to run a mile, £50 a side, Sanderson to have 15 yards start inside, City Grounds, Manchester.
 3—Carothers and Tait—to run 200 yards, £15 a side, Stonefield Ground, Glasgow.
 5—Handicap race, 120 yards, £20 and other money prizes, Salford.

COPENHAGEN GROUNDS, WANDSWORTH.

RACE BETWEEN LAIRD AND MILLS.—On Saturday last Mr. John Garratt's enclosed ground was well attended by the metropolitans to witness the race between these pedestrians, who had to contend for a start of 200 yards and 200 yards allowing his opponent a start of 100 yards. The race being over at a dead heat, the favourite, his parsimonious host, freely offering the odds of 3 to 4. The course was properly roped and staked from end to end, to prevent a repetition of the "messing" that occurred in the late race between Parke and Hare. With the exception of the first 100 yards, the spectators the pedestrians, who were in admirable condition, came to the mark. The competitors had to start by report of pistol, and Mr. Garratt, the proprietor, was chosen to give the required signal. On dashing off Laird, who proved to be the quickest runner, got away with a start of 100 yards, so that with his 200 yards allowed, he commenced the struggle on the most advantageous terms. Between the pedestrians a fine animating struggle ensued, and when about 100 yards of the distance had been covered, Mills had so distinctly the advantage between himself and his opponent that Laird was then, though still to the four corners, unable to make up those three yards. The first portion of the race had been unquestionably well sustained, but the interest of the struggle became augmented in a very decided manner as these fine athletes now began to run along to the finish, each making the issue not only more and more exciting, but also more and more doubtful. Mills well proved the confidence of his backers was not by any means misplaced, and that, in "balancing" the merits of these men against his opponent, with a lead of four yards, he had a clear advantage. Laird, however, although he had been beaten, ran in the most resolute and determined manner, could not prevent his man from closing on him in a most uncomfortable and dangerous style, and so well up was Mills, that on passing the goal Laird found that clipping race did not defeat him.

RACE BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND YOUNG.—These pedestrians met on Monday, on Mr. John Garnett's enclosed ground, to run 400 yards, the meeting being well attended by the metropolitans. Mr. Garnett, the proprietor, was appointed to give the signal, and to report the result. One of the men went away on the most even terms, and a fine race took place for about 300 yards. Now, Young, who had been keeping just in the rear, came to the front, and went in a fine winner—the distance being done in one minute.

METROPOLITAN GROUNDS, HACKNEY WICK.

This one mile spin off from Teddington, the Shoreham, Novice, and, finally, the West-end pet, for £5 a side, which should have been run on Wednesday last, Mr. John Garnett, Nonpareil, Hackney Wick, did not take place, in consequence of the heavy fall of rain on that day; but, however, both men were there at the appointed hour, and finding that it was impossible to run, decided upon running on Wednesday December 1st, with a start of 200 yards, all the extra weight being given to Young from the start, to witness the merits of these beginners. Bruin, we hear, is under the strict tuition of R. Russell, the Ilongitanian, who selects trains a lost, though Teddy will doubtless benefit by the whisperings of Pim Bowes.

WINDSOR GROUNDS, BROMPTON.

RAKE BROWNS, CINCINNATI AND NOVICE.—These pedestrians met, pursuant to agreement, on Monday, on Mr. John Roberts's ground, to decide their spin of 120 yards for £20 a side. The odds were 5 to 6 to on the Novice, there being a good deal of money speculate on the result. The men looked all that could be desired in condition. They had to go by report of pistol, Mr. Ascott being appointed to give the signal. On bounding off West gained the advantage of start by a yard, and the struggle was on. Ascott, however, had the start of 200 yards from Young, from whom he was not able to make his advantage; for the Novice closed upon his opponent as they neared the goal, and on the finish went in a winner by a foot. An attempt was made by the partisans of West to impugn the referee's decision, but, in vain, as the Novice's supporters were in the majority.

TOURNAMENT AND MORSES.—These men also walked three miles on the above ground for £5 a side, which was won by Morris by 120 yards, who covered the distance in 29 minutes. Jacques, the pedestrian, acted as referee.

EDWARD BROWN, BIRMINGHAM.—A pedestrian of a mile for £5 a side, which was decided in favour of Spearing. Berridge being left at the mark when the signal was given to start, so that his opponent ran over the ground and claimed the stakes, which he referee awarded him.

NEWCASTLE.

VICTORIA READING GROUNDS.—In this circumstance at these favourite grounds on Saturday last was only very meagre, probably on account of the unattractive state of the programme, combined with the unfavourable weather. There were four matches announced to take place: the first should have been between Mr. W. H. Evans and Mr. J. Martin, for 200 yards, £10 a side, for £20 a side, the race was advertised for one o'clock, but for some inexplicable reason neither man made their appearance. This unlooked-for event caused much inconvenience to the parties assembled, who naturally turned their thoughts to the next match.

We then had a race between Edward Robson, Rutherford's Village, and Atkinson Alder, Gosforth Colliery, for £10 a side; distance half a mile. There was neither excitement or interest manifested in the spin; Rutherford's man was the victor, and the stake was £20, which was won by Robson, was for £20, between Thomas Phillips, Gatehead, and Edward Stewart, Jarrold; distance, 100 yards. This was another one-sided affair. Phillips, who had it all his own way, passed the post as easily with 10 yards to spare, and elicited the admiration of the spectators. The second race, between Mr. J. Martin, of Newcastle, and Mr. W. H. Evans, distance 100 yards, for £10 a side, was decided in favour of Spearing. Berridge being left at the mark when the signal was given to start, so that his opponent ran over the ground and claimed the stakes, which he referee awarded him.

BIRMINGHAM.

SNAILEY AND COLEMAN.—The 12-mile walking match between these men will come off on Monday next, Dec. 29, at Aston Cross grounds. SNAILEY AND COLEMAN.—A 12-mile walking match on of Monday, Dec. 29, instead of Friday, Dec. 26, as advertised in *Held's Life*.

GEOGAS BISHOP AND ALIX, of Birmingham, are matched to run round Aston Cross for £5 a side. Mr. Austin Roberts, final shareholder.

MACCLESFIELD.

BOWLING IN CROQUET.—On Saturday last, 200 persons met at these grounds to witness the race of 340 yards, between George Solars and William Sefton, both of Macclesfield, hosting 3 to 2 on Solars. The men came to the scratch at half-past three,其实, after two unsuccessful attempts at start, they got off, Solars with a decided lead, which he maintained, and so consequently reached the goal an easy victory.

Moss Rose Grounds.—Entries for Messrs. Sutton and Polton's 100 yards handicap, to run at these grounds on Saturday January 1st and 3rd, 1863. First prize, £20; second, £15; third, £10. May 100 yards, £10 a side, for £20 a side, Manchester, 3; Brown, of Manchester, 3; Sutton, of Tonge-lands, 3; Meakin, of Carlton, 3; Spence, of Manchester, 4; Whealey, of Sheffield, 5; Readings of Heckmondwike, 7; Whibley, of Barnsley, 8; J. Marshall, of Newgate, 12; Charles, of Macclesfield, 10; Mr. D. Parker, of Salford, 12; Collins, of Salford, 10; Graham, of Manchester, 10; Chaworth, of Macclesfield, 10; Preston, of Preston, 10; Greenfield, of Manchester, 10; A. Malamay, of New Mills, 11; Neary, of Huish, 11; Crosby, of Manchester, 11; Grimsdale, of Macclesfield, 12; Wicks, of Chester, 12; Wicks, of Macclesfield, 12; Wicks, of Macclesfield, 12; Wicks, of Macclesfield, 12; Wood, of Shireland, 12; Hill, of Shireland, 12; Rowley, of Huddersfield, 15; Price, of Sheffield, 15; Alderton, of Manchester, 16; Holland, of Macclesfield, 16; Alderton, of Manchester, 16; Marston, of Macclesfield, 16; Wicks, of Macclesfield, 16; Seton, 17; Poole, of Congleton, 18; Sellers, of Macclesfield, 18; Barlow, of Macclesfield, 19; Riley, of Macclesfield, 19; Robinson, of Macclesfield, 20; Evans, of Macclesfield, 20; Bayley, of Macclesfield, 21; Headley, of Macclesfield, 21; Aspinwall, of Macclesfield, 21; Moss Rose, or Mr. G. Sutton, Bowring Green Tavern, or Mr. J. Skinner, Ring o' Bells Inn, Macclesfield, on or before Saturday next, December 27th.

MARTIN AND CHERWELL.—These men keep making their weekly depots in the hands of the subscriber to their 120 yards race, which comes off at these grounds on Thursday, January 1st.

FORSTER V. BROOME.

At the Newcastle County Court, on Thursday last, Mr. Welford, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that his Honour's decision in this case was erroneous.

He apprehended this was not a contract for work and labour, and he asked if in the case of a horse-race, the owner of the winning horse could claim for work and labour done. In the case of Jackson v. Martin, the plaintiff had been hired for wages to run in a certain position in a fictitious race, but he contended that in this case the money sought to be recovered was not for work and labour.

Mr. Bush, for the plaintiff, argued that the evidence supported his Honour's judgment.

The Judge said the only question which he had to determine was whether

the defendant had a right to recover upon the particular as amended so as to

describe the claim for work and labour done. The defendant, being desirous of having a foot-race in his grounds, offered a sum of money for the

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base of a drummer preceding the roll call, but got another sharp hit on the bridge of the nose, which drew the crowd aside, and a right-hander was once more expeditiously followed on the left ear. Baker plucked a winker with the left, and Brown's left daylight winked again at the unwise young man. Brown was speedily foiled for a bit, but that unequalled gamester was not to be beaten, and he duly observed all his losses in the fight, he once more advanced to the attack and easily dislodged his house, though actually slipping down.

Round 8.—There was quite a change this round in the character of the fight, instead of it being revolved to such a trifling extent that one could see now much more than even money between the pair. No sooner were they at the mark than Macee Brown dexterously hit by his right, and the hit dropped most heavily on Baker's left ear, and made like stand back for a moment, while the right-hand winker was still in the sneezer, and more of the blood was in the market. Still he recovered manfully, and got well home on the knowledge that with his left, and his right hand of five right in the pit of the stomach, he had won the close, and evidently with a good margin.

Round 9.—The Brownites were now determined to win, and did all they could to encourage their pupil; but he got terribly cuffed for his temerity in the last round. No sooner had they faced each other than Baker played with his left, and the right-hand winker delivered a sharp blow on the bridge of the nose that brought forth more than a single drop of blood. That round Brown's blood was in the market. Still he recovered manfully, and got well home on the knowledge that with his left, and his right hand of five right in the pit of the stomach, he had won the close, and evidently with a good margin.

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Round 14.—Very short, as no sooner did they approach each other, than both made a mutual grasp, clutching and flinging away merrily amidst the applause of the spectators, and the loud acclamations of the police commissioners present, who made a free shot to both men and separate them. Brown's blood was drawn from the face of both in proportion, and before falling, Brown copped a nasty one on the left pepper again.

Round 15.—Like made an offer, but Brown was awake, and put up a better game. He had a sharp blow on the bridge of the nose, and then, as he had got his opponent off his back, two others took a canister, and dexterously round him his man, amidst the loud and patronising shouts of his admirers, Brown's retaliation was on the right, and getting still near he got his left to the bridge of the nose, and then, to get away from the blow, he struck with the right in very fast fashion. After all, Brown had the worst of the fight.

Round 16.—As Brown came up his figure-head bore strong marks of his opponent's blows, and a single blow on the left eye was dislocated, while the tips were cut, and a few drops of blood fell on the floor. With the sooty colour of Baker's coat, and a few drops of blood on the floor, the fight was over.

Round 17.—Short. Rapid exchange to the middle stake, when both fell, straight down.

Round 18.—The fight changed again this round in Brown's favour, and it was by no means a certainty as to picking the winner. Brown looked sartorial, indeed he had received enough to make him so, or "any other man." Seeing him pulled a little, Peter Mihard cried out, "Don't let him rest, like; keep him to it, and you will soon have him." The other took a canister, and the battle was highly successful in accomplishing what he tried to do. He got home a straight hit with the left, from the shoulder, on the mazzard, and the claret began to run briskly again. Brown roared himself once more, and delivered a blow on the right, and then, to get away from the blow, he struck with the right a fresh wound. He followed up this advantage by favours given, and then a terrible spank on the nose, which spun out afresh with the rags. Ike's left eye was likewise visited. A rally was the tie up of this round, the evident advantage of York.

Round 19.—Long time was now taken, Brown thinking he had now got the fair-fighting point of the game. He displayed much caution in sparring, and held his right on the left daylight again, but the condition of Baker was "the best," that no blows "whatever seemed to have any effect."

Brown encouraged him, and in exchange of the right, he got the left, and the Howditch hill—seven miles to the north, where it was said the "beaks" would let the game pass unmolested, and accordingly the belliegants again faced each other, and, to save time, left out the most useful appendages to a mill, rendering it next to impossible, from the sharp nature of the fighting, to give every point in detail.

Round 20.—Bowed with the left, stopped, and finely countered on the left, from which the crimson tide issued (first blood for Pat). They got to the ground, and then, to get away from the blow, he struck with the right.

Round 21.—Tremendous fighting, Pat down.

Round 22.—Fearful round—“tooth and nail.” Pat down.

Round 23.—Another slogging round, when they closed, and rolled over, Bowey under.

Round 24.—Very quick—all fire, Bowey at the finish getting his man down.

Round 25.—Tremendous fighting, Pat down.

Round 26.—After more hot work Bowey got well on Pat's left optic, from which the ruby fight was born.

Round 27.—Both men now began to feel the effects of the exchange in the last few rounds. They got to hot work. They again doffed.

Round 28.—To 20—Pat's generalship in getting down doubled help'd his cause, as he held on strongly, Bowey appearing a little shaky. They quickly got round 21, and 22—Heavy exchanges, both getting well on the mag. Bowey down at the finish. As to 22 was now offered on Pat.

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Round 24.—Both men now began to feel the effects of the exchange in the last few rounds. They got to hot work. They again doffed.

Round 25.—To 20—Pat's generalship in getting down doubled help'd his cause, as he held on strongly, Bowey appearing a little shaky. They quickly got round 21, and 22—Heavy exchanges, both getting well on the mag. Bowey down at the finish. As to 22 was now offered on Pat.

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Round 29.—After some hot and sharp work Bowey got down, Duffy adding to the finish.

Round 30.—After another stirring bout Pat landed heavily on the chin, from the effect of which Bowey fell (knock down claimed for Pat, but not allowed).

Round 31.—Furious fighting. In the finish both down side by side.

Round 32.—Hard blows—give and take, something in favour of Bowey. In the finish both down.

Round 33 and 14.—Hammer and tongs. Pat down.

Round 15.—Terrific fighting, getting well on the left eye, which at once proved a terrible weapon.

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2. All of the All England Eleven at Melbourne.
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1. Brighton, the Celestial Ringer.
2. Doxford, Brighton Mills, Lang, and Barker, as they appeared before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Cambridge.
3. The Cricket Ground, Kensington Oval.

4. Sir George's Swimming Baths, Pimlico.
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1. James Padney, with Cup and Belt.
2. Arrival of the All England Eleven at the Oval on their Return from Australia.
3. Captain Patten-Sandys, Professor Beckwith's Swimming Entertainments.
4. Mr. Beckwith in the Water.
5. Master W. do. do. aged 4 years.
6. Miss Julia, do. do. aged 5 years.
7. Miss Julia, do. do. aged 8 years.
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